

**Remarks/Arguments:**

Claims 1-6 are pending and rejected in the application. No claims have been amended.

Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for the interview conducted on March 25, 2010. During the course of the interview, Applicants' representatives and the Examiner discussed the 112 rejections on page 2 of the Official Action.

Specifically, on page 2 of the Official Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Examiner states that the specification did not mention that a data is divided into "common" sizes. During the telephone interview, applicant's representatives explained to the Examiner that even though the specification does not explicitly recite "common sizes," it is implied by Figs. 6A-6D and Figs. 7A-7E. Applicants' representatives explained to the Examiner that data d2 is broken up into a plurality of reduced sized data (e.g. d2-A and d2-B) based on the vertical blanking period. Applicants' representatives further explained to the Examiner that since the vertical blanking period is a fixed size, then each of the reduced size data would also have to be a fixed common size (one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that data d2-A and data d2-B should be a common size to fit properly in the vertical blanking period).

The Examiner stated that he would consider the above arguments more carefully when they are officially filed in the next response. Withdrawal of the 112 rejections are respectfully requested.

On page 3, the Official Action rejects claims 1-6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Miura et al. (US 2004/0263496) in view of Fumoto et al. (US

5,200,738) and further in view of "What is Asynchronous Transfer Mode" by Ken Black. It is respectfully submitted, however, that the claims are patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth below.

Applicants' invention, as recited by claim 1, includes features which are neither disclosed nor suggested by the art of record, namely:

**... the data that does not need to be updated in every field is divided into a plurality of reduced size data having a common size corresponding to a length of the vertical blanking time period ...**

Claim 1 relates to dividing data into a plurality of reduced size data which have a common size. The common size correspond to the length of the vertical blanking time period. Support for these features can be at least found in Figs. 6A-6B, Figs. 7A-7E and on pages 10 and 11 of the specification. No new matter has been added.

On page 1 of Ken Black, an asynchronous transfer mode is described where each cell is a consistent 53 bytes in length (the cells have a common size). Thus, the Examiner is stating that it would be obvious to modify the Miura reference to divide the static control data (see Fig. 4B of Miura) into common size data according to Ken Black.

However, Fig. 4B of Miura shows that the static control data is divided up based on the type of data (e.g. video control data, light source control data and display mode control data) not based on the size. These different types of data have different sizes. Thus, if the static control data in Miura's Fig. 4B is divided into common size data, the transmitted data would be incomplete. For example, if the static control data (comprising data B0, B1 and B2) is divided every two cells, then B0 and B1 would be transmitted in the first frame, and B2 would be transferred in a second successive

frame. Thus, each frame would only have a partial portion of the video control data, light source control data and display mode control data.

One of ordinary skill in the art would not divide the video control data, light source control data and display mode control data in this manner because it would increase the receiver's complexity (e.g. the receiver would have to wait at least two or more frames before reassembling the incomplete video control data). Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would not combine the teachings of Ken Black with Miura.

Applicants' claim 1 is different than the art of record because the data is divided into a plurality of reduced size data which have a common size corresponding to the length of the vertical blanking period (*"the data that does not need to be updated in every field is divided into a plurality of reduced size data having a common size corresponding to a length of the vertical blanking time period, the plurality of reduced size data assigned to the plurality of fields respectively, and transferred"*).

For example, as shown in at least Applicants' Figs. 6A-6D, data d2 is broken up into a plurality of reduced size data d2-A and d2-B which have a common size corresponding to the vertical blanking time period. Another example is at least shown in Figs. 7A-7E where the data d2 is broken up into reduced size data d2-A, d2-B, d2-C and d2-D which all have a common size. Thus, by dividing the data into reduced size data having a common size (e.g., number of bytes), the entire vertical blanking time period may be utilized more efficiently.

Fumoto and Ken Black, do not make up for the deficiencies of Miura. Thus, the combination of Miura, Fumoto and Ken Black is also deficient in suggesting Applicants' claim 1. Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, claim 1 is patentable over the art of record.

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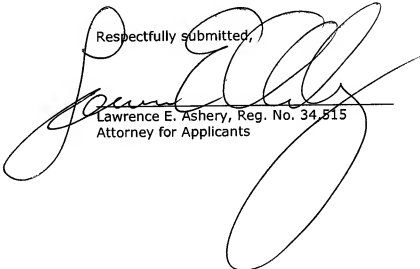
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Independent claim 4 has similar features to claim 1. Thus, independent claim 4 is also patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1.

Dependent claims 2-3 and 5-6 include all of the features of the claims from which they depend. Thus, claims 2-3 and 5-6 are also patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1.

In view of the amendments and arguments set forth above, the above-identified application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Lawrence E. Ashery, Reg. No. 34,815  
Attorney for Applicants

RAE/fp

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P.O. Box 980  
Valley Forge, PA 19482  
(610) 407-0700

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